













## LESS DYSPEPSIA NOW —HERE'S THE REASON

The fact that there is less dyspepsia and indigestion in this community than there used to be is largely, we believe, due to the extensive use of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, hundreds of packages of which we have sold. No wonder we have faith in them. No wonder we are willing to offer them to you for trial entirely at our risk.

Among other things, they contain Pepsin and Bismuth, two of the greatest digestive aids known to medical science. They soothe the inflamed stomach, allay pain, check heartburn and distress, help to digest the food, and tend to quickly restore the stomach to its natural, comfortable, healthy state.

There is no red tape about our guarantee. It means just what it says. We'll ask you no questions. Your word is enough for us. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't restore your stomach to health and make your digestion easy and comfortable, we want you to come back for your money. They are sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

A. R. YATES

## W. W. Winspear

General Merchant,  
Namaka.



Direct Importer of  
Men's Furnishings and  
Dry Goods

**DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS** Reliable medicine for all Female Complaint. \$5 a box, or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOTT & BOWEN CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

**PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN** Restores Vim for Nerve and Brain; Increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for \$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOTT & BOWEN CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Black-foot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,  
1661 Indian Agent

## R. A. JOHNSTON

...Auctioneer...

Auctioneering is Our Specialty

SALES CONDUCTED  
WHERE DESIRED  
Center Street and 5th Avenue  
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.



**J. A. RAMSAY**  
AGENT  
at the Gleichen  
BUSY STORE



to show you the nicest  
assortment of Groceries  
and all kinds of the the  
choicest edibles you can  
possibly desire

## Gleichen Trading Company

## Now is the Time

To give your house that coat of paint  
that you have put off so long. Have just  
received a fresh shipment of Stephens  
famous paints.

## Rowe, Rowe & Rowe

Wall Papers, Paints and Oils

Phone 70 GLEICHEN P. O. Box 71

**Touring Car - - \$590**  
**Runabout - - 540**  
**Town Car - - 840**

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO  
In the Dominion of Canada Only  
Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915  
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time  
W. R. McKIE, Dealer, Gleichen, Alberta.

## PETER MACLEAN AFTER SMALL RATEPAYER

(The Call invites letters re questions of public interest, but does not necessarily agree with the opinions expressed. Name of writer must accompany letter, but name will not be published unless desired).

### Editor Call:

I was more than amazed to read in your last issue the letter signed "Small Ratepayer". A more deliberately concocted mass of contradictory statements combined with truly awful misrepresentation of obvious facts I have rarely ever seen.

It appears to me that without having any definite idea in his mind to write about, he wanted to see himself in print, but his anxiety to cover up his identity has led him to overdo things and make statements which are absolutely false.

In the first place he makes a double disclaimer about his lack of education, while it is perfectly plain even to the most casual reader that such a letter could only be written by an educated person.

Again he reveals an intimate knowledge of the workings of a Board of Trade and their power with the big corporations. Yet it goes on to make statements regarding the paid secretary of the Board of Trade, well-knowing that there is no Board of Trade and no secretary, paid or un-paid.

Why he should endeavor to hide his identity I cannot understand, but during the past week there has been a good deal of discussion as to whether Mr. Service was the author of the letter appearing above his name. The general impression is that he was not and I would not be a bit surprised if Small Ratepayer and the author of the Service letter were one and the same. There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion in both letters and the criticisms offered are merely a blind.

But what I want to make a kick about particularly are the remarks regarding the paid secretary of the Board of Trade.

He makes remarks about the accusations made by Ratepayer. Now as far as I remember the Ratepayer letters have been more or less innocuous and while there are some very good suggestions, there are others with which I cannot agree, but I cannot remember any accusations made by him.

As secretary of the Town the postmaster has turned over to me about three hundred letters addressed to the Board of Trade during the past year. At least fifty of these letters were from prospective settlers enquiring regarding the climatic conditions, soil, crops and stock raising. Each of these letters require a three or four page letter closely written. I have done this work freely, of my own good will, without any expectation of reward. I have never asked to be paid for this work and I still intend to go on doing it until such time as there is a Board of Trade in Gleichen. My reward lies in the satisfaction I derive from my efforts, however humble, to do something for the good of Gleichen. Let us have no more sneers about paid secretaries, for we are not so mercenary as Small Ratepayer would have the people of Gleichen believe.

By all means let us have a Board of Trade, but let it concern itself with the problems of our own immediate neighborhood, some of which have been suggested by Ratepayer.

PETER MACLEAN.

New telephone directories have been issued and copies can be had by owners of phones on application to the Central manager.

Geo. Moss of Moss-leigh is spending a few days in Calgary.

Miss Estelle Gibbon arrived from Crossfield to occupy Miss Delenay's position as stenographer in the Bank of Commerce, while she is spending a month's holidays in Ontario.

## PRaises President FOR LOWERING TARIFF

Canadian Manufacturer Believes Excessive Tariff on Woollens, as in United States, Unnecessary

Among the few woollen industries in Canada that have been able to bear up under the competition from Great Britain under the British preference is the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, Que., whose president and general manager, Mr. John Turnbull, is one of the best posted men on the woollen industry on this continent.

In a recent interview in the "Journal of Commerce," Montreal, Mr. Turnbull is quoted as follows:

**American Duties Excessive**  
"I am no high protectionist. I think that in the present stage of Canada's industrial and commercial development, however, that a moderate tariff is not only desirable but essential for this country's prosperity. The woollen manufacturers of Canada are not extremists. They do not dream of pushing up the tariff on woollen goods to the height it reached in the United States as set forth in Schedule K of the Payne Tariff Act.

"I have always thought the American high protective tariff indefensible from an economic, not to say a moral, standpoint. They have protective duties reaching the almost incredible figures of 150, and even 200 per cent. It was a heavy, almost intolerable, burden on the consumer; and a confession of incapacity on the part of the American producer that was shameful to every true American citizen.

"President Wilson is to be congratulated that by the Underwood Tariff Act the duties on woollen goods were reduced to 35 per cent. ad valorem—quite sufficient, in my judgment, to permit the American manufacturer to compete with foreign producers not only in the United States but in the neutral markets of the world.

**Favors 35 Per Cent. For Canada**  
"As far as Canada is concerned, we have never attempted to make the tariff a cloak for incompetency. We have fitted out our mills with the finest and most modern machinery that money can buy; we have manned them with the most skilled labor that could be secured; we

have scoured Europe for the most expert and artistic designers. We are not making any demand for a further increase in the tariff, although, personally, I think that 35 per cent. would be a great help to the industry at the present critical juncture, when high wages and high cost of materials have greatly increased the expenses of production.

**Does Not Mean High Prices**  
"Do you think, Mr. Turnbull, that the present duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem means that prices are as a result higher to the consumer?"  
"Emphatically, I do not. The competition offered by Canadian manufacturers materially aids to keep prices at a reasonable level. If our industries were closed out the Canadian people would not have to wait long to see prices advance all along the line. We cannot do with less than 30 per cent.; reduce that amount of protection and you wipe out the industry. That would mean higher prices in the end for the Canadian consumer. Hence, I maintain that a fair and reasonable amount of protection need not necessarily raise prices."

**Irresistible Attraction.**  
"What are you stopping for, John? If we don't hurry we'll miss our train."

"You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse started."

**Out of a Job.**  
Minister—Is your father working now, Johnny? Small Johnny—No, sir. Minister—Why, only last week he told me he had a job. Small Johnny—Yes, sir. But the man he was working died.

**Against God's wrath no castle is thunder proof.**

**Disliked the Other Kind.**  
Philanthropic Caller (with subscription paper)—I shall ask your attention only a moment, sir. Are you a friend of the dumb brutes? Shorty McGinnis—You bet I am! That's why I hate cats, parrots and donkeys.—Chicago Tribune.

**The Financial Manager.**  
"Were you a bull or a bear in Wall street?"  
"Neither," answered the cautious man. "Not having funds to invest, I was a giraffe. I just rubbernecked."—Washington Star.

**Speaking Trumpets.**  
Alexander the Great is said to have used a speaking trumpet.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maitre.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager  
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

## SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W21

GLEICHEN BRANCH. J. CAMERON, Manager

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up - - \$11,560,000  
Reserve Funds - - 13,575,000  
Total Assets - - 180,000,000

**COLLECTIONS** Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE, NEW YORK AGENCY.  
BANK BUILDING, PRINCE STREET, G.O. 609, WILLIAM & CEDAR STREETS

Telephone 'SNOAT' 'D' 'H' 'MONSIEUR' 'NEHCHIE' 'D'

## Phone 37 for Galt Coal at These Prices

Galt, large lump \$6.60 per ton delivered  
Galt, nut \$4.25 per ton delivered  
Bankhead hard coal \$8.50 per ton delivered  
Steam coal \$5.00 at the bin  
Briquettes 6.60 per ton delivered

All kinds of Cartage work Solicited.

## The Alberta Transfer

We move anything with two ends

H. E. BROWN, Prop.

## The Hicks Trading Company are the outfitters for men

We have a full line of Jaegar, Watson & Stanfield underwear, all weights, also a full line of Slater Shoes, Overshoes. McPherson Lightening Hitch Hockey Boots. See the new Stetson Hats in the latest fashion.. A call will be much appreciated.

## The Hicks Trading Co. Mens' Outfitters

## EYE SIGHT YOUR EYES

Will appreciate the ease and comfort derived from wearing "proper fitting glasses." If you have not had your "Eyes" attended to Why Put Off?

Our Representative will be at

## Yate's Drug Store Thursday, Jan. 14

Make it a point to Consult him. All work fully guaranteed.

## The Taube Optical Company

709 First St. West, Calgary, Alberta.  
Established 1871. Long Distance Phone 2684



## Had Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured

This letter is from a lady who gained 11 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise and refers to her neighbors as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan Dobson Spring Hill, Minn., N.S., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbors can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."

### A Trifling Mistake

Mrs. Lane is a zealous and loyal wife and intends to avoid exaggeration, but she has a strong tendency in that direction.

"Is perfectly wonderful," she said to a patient friend, "to see the way Mr. Lane counts bills at the bank. I think they are so lucky to have him! He'll take a great pile of five and ten and twenty dollar bills and make his fingers fly like lightning, and never make a mistake."

"Never!" asked the friend, who knew Mrs. Lane's weakness, and could not forbear the question.

"Well—no—at least," stammered Mrs. Lane, "why, perhaps he might get five or ten cents out of the way but not any more, ever."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

### Canadian Chinamen Ready to Help

The other day a British reservist in Montreal with his wife and family received the call to join the colors immediately.

He decided to take his wife and children to England to stay during his absence. He found the most convenient arrangement would mean leaving Montreal the following day. But it was mid week, and the family wash was at the Chinamen's. The "boys" shook their heads—the wash would not be sorted out before Saturday. But just then the boss laundryman came in.

"Your husband going to the war? Velly brave man. Me work all night to get your laundry."

Next morning it was brought home by the "boss" himself.

"How much?"

"Nothing. Your husband go to the war. If you stay here all winter me wash all the clothes for the family. Not a cent."

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Moth or Gravel Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Pat—Bridget is gone, poor soul. Faith, an' she was a good woman; she always hit me wid the soft end of the mop.

Little Girl—No, I am not English. I was born in France.

Lady—Which part, dear?

Little Girl—Why, all of me.



## Better Light and More of It

KEROSENE  
light is best for  
young eyes and old  
eyes alike. The

Rayo

lamp gives you  
kerosene light at its  
best—a steady,  
generous glow that  
reaches every corner  
of the room.

The RAYO does not  
smoke or smell. It is  
made of solid brass,  
nickel-plated. It is easy  
to light, easy to clean,  
easy to rewick. At  
dealers everywhere.

Made in Canada



ROYALTY OIL CO., Limited  
Windsor, Calgary, Regina, Montreal,  
Quebec, Halifax, Vancouver, Toronto,  
Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Ottawa

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Windsor, Calgary, Regina, Montreal,  
Quebec, Halifax, Vancouver, Toronto,  
Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Ottawa

W. T. U. 1033

## LOMB THAT FREEZES

France's Terrible New Death-Dealer

Is a Wonderful Invention

France has obtained a terrible new weapon in an air bomb just brought into use. Its effects are amazing.

"When it bursts it simply lays everything near or flat," states one of the airmen using it. "It is as good as a house of playing cards, guns are turned over as if by some unseen hand. Even the earth disturbed is instantly flattened out by the same extraordinary waves of force."

"Extreme cold is produced at the moment of explosion, and so intense that I felt it myself when I dropped my first bomb at a height of about 800 feet. It fell on a section of German bivouacking in a field. I estimate that at least thirty men were killed within the area of the explosion. Had they been massed more densely more would have been killed."

"Death from these bombs comes instantly from intense cold and concussion."

The bomb is similar in size and weight to the dynamite bomb hitherto used with great effect. The material composing it, which is simple, can be conveyed in any air base, and the bomb can be filled by the airman or his assistants before he starts.

In addition to the air bomb French airmen have four terrible weapons of destruction in use:

The aerial torpedo, 6 in. long, grooved to ensure a straight, downward flight, about an ounce in weight and carried in a box which launches 1,000 at a time. Dropped from an average flying height one of these will go clean through a rider and his horse.

The aerial carry several thousands on each flight.

The quick firing air gun, which has accounted for many of the enemy's machines.

The shell pistol, a lucky shot from which will put a Zeppelin out of action.

The dynamite bomb, weighing 90 lb., often used for blowing up bridges.

### PLEASED TO RECOMMEND

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them. The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

### Germany's Failure

Germany built the most formidable military machine that was ever put together.

Germany put that machine into operation at a time of Germany's own choosing.

And Germany's military machine has nothing to show for 11 days of action but a Belgium trampled under foot and a successful or partially successful defensive against the allies on the French border and against the czar's armies on the Russian border.

Napoleon, Von Moltke and other great commanders would have considered themselves failures if they had spent 40 years in building up a military machine, if they had put that machine in motion at a time of their own choosing and had accomplished nothing more than Emperor William has accomplished in 111 days of warfare.

Germany did not go to war in order to prove that German armies could temporarily defend German territory. Germany went to war in order to prove that German armies could permanently occupy adjoining territories and trample down neighboring nations.

The might of Germany's preparation, the magnitude of Germany's ambition, must be remembered in estimating the results of Germany's campaign.

The result of Germany's campaign so far is failure.—Toronto Telegram.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CHATHAM, ONT.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.

Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. H. BAILEY.

Parkdale, Ont.

### The British Soldier

Trace Tommy Atkins back until there was no regular British army, and then trace the English soldier back nearly a thousand years to the time of William the Conqueror, and the record reveals him almost constantly fighting and gripping and holding territory. He is unequalled for these combined three qualities. Soldiers of other nations have fought nobly and valiantly and often, but the result of the English soldier's fighting is that his country's drumbeat circles the world, and the sun never sets on her dominions.—New York Herald.

George, said Hilda, looking up from the morning paper which she was reading, it says here that another octogenarian's dead. What is an octogenarian?

Well, I don't know what they are, but they must be very sickly creatures. You never hear of them but they are dying.

Mrs. A.—So your son is home from college?

Mrs. H.—Yes; and he has the strangest ideas! He says he's descended from a monkey, but I'm sure I don't see how that can be—unless, of course, it's on his father's side.

Some Sob Sister Story

Judge—Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner? Tell her to stop that crying. She's been at it fifteen minutes. (More sobbing.)

Officer—Please, sir, I'm a-thinking she wants to be bailed out.

## Have you Catarrh?

Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat get husky or clogged?

Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Snuff and vapors are irritating and useless.

The oil-food in Scott's Emulsion will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes.

Shun Alcoholic Scott's and insist upon SCOTT'S.

14-49

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL



SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL



## THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming  
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915



## Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8  
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

M. A. McLeod, Noble Grand  
HAROLD DUNN, Recording Sec'y.GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE  
No. 35

## KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—

Every Thursday, at 8 M.P.,

—IN—

GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

Alan N. Lindsay, E. E. Holland,  
C.C. K. of R. and S.T. H. Beach  
AuctioneerSales Conducted any  
place in the ProvinceFor terms enquire at Gleichen Harness  
store. Office phone 3, residence phone  
2. P.O. Box 188  
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

DENTIST

## C. R. McINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D.

Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-  
geons, Toronto.Dentistry Practiced in all its  
Branches. Gas AdministrationOffice in Royal Bank Block  
GLEICHEN

## HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs    left ribs    right ribs  
 499 left ribs    89 left ribs

Horses branded: right ribs

A REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.

700 First St. W., Calgary

WILL VISIT GLEICHEN

EVERY TWO MONTHS  
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

## Whole Wheat Flour

Now extensively used in  
making Brown Bread, Cakes,  
etc as well as Breakfast food

—BUY NOW—

before the price advances  
\$3.00 per 100 pounds, in  
quantities to suit purchaser  
Flour ground from your own  
wheat, 30 cents per 100 lbsF.A. Williams, Gleichen  
Alberta

## M. Mecklenburg

Exclusive Eye Expert  
With Gleichen Pharmacy, Monthly  
Next visit Saturday, Jan 23rd.Calgary office, King George Hotel  
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave.  
Phone 5225

## Wheat Not Everything

The CALL commends the following article from the  
Nor'-West Farmer to the careful consideration of the  
farmers of the Gleichen district.In the general appeal which has been made this fall  
for farmers to raise more foodstuffs, there is some danger  
that unthinking men will look upon this as referring only  
to wheat. It is quite true that special mention has been  
made of wheat, because, of course, bread is a staple food  
and wheat and flour are splendid products for exportation;  
but wheat is not the only thing needed, and indeed, one  
year from this winter, may not be the thing most needed.It is a fine thing that farmers have been encouraged  
to get all the land possible into shape for cropping during  
the coming season, it is also fortunate that weather con-  
ditions last fall have been so favorable as to permit of this  
work being done. Good cultivation on a generous area of  
land is always a progressive step in a country which has  
so small a proportion of its land under plow, and the rais-  
ing of a big crop next year is to be desired whether we are  
looking to make progress as wheat growers or general  
mixed farmers. Even live stock raising rests upon a basis  
of crops produced and the production of crops, in turn,  
falls back upon good soil culture. Thus the big fall's work  
done upon the land wherever it has been well done, is a  
matter for congratulation.But that the natural sequence to this good work  
should be the sowing of all these acres into wheat, to the  
neglect of other branches of farming, is not yet quite clear.  
It is quite within the range of possibility that last year's  
wheat production, instead of being smaller than this year's  
may be larger. It is too early, of course, to have any  
figures to make this clear, but it is already known that an  
increase in winter wheat seeding has occurred in England,  
and the United States and Ontario, and a general increase  
in wheat acreage may be said to have occurred in all coun-  
tries outside Continental Europe whose seeding months  
have come since the war outbreak.Added to this, we strongly suspect that the deple-  
tion of agricultural production in those European coun-  
tries that are at war is not really as great as is imagined  
by many on this continent. So far Belgium is by all  
means the most badly overrun country. Belgium has an  
area of 11,373 square miles and raises 15,000,000 bushels of  
wheat. This area is equal to a square block about 106½  
miles either way, or to reduce it to terms with which we  
are familiar, one might say that south of the C. P. R. main  
line in Saskatchewan there is an equal area if one measures  
westward from the Manitoba boundry to a point about  
Balgonie, which lies between Indian Head and Regina.  
Belgian farming has been pretty badly demoralized, but it  
is quite wrong to assume that because France, Germany,  
Austria and Russia are at war, therefore farming in these  
countries has ceased or even met with any insuperable  
hindrance. Take Germany as an example. In that  
country, even in times of peace, the women, boys and  
old men have done a good part of the farm work, many of  
the able bodied men being either engaged in military  
training or hired for wages in some other industrial  
occupation.There are, of course, many exceptions to this rule,  
but the chief point is that the work on the land is not  
nearly as dependant upon able-bodied men as is the case  
in Canada, and on this account war will not hamper the  
crop production to the extent that it would us. To say  
this is not in any sense to minimize the fearful character  
of war, it is simply to show the status of agriculture in  
these parts of the world.What we want to make clear is this: The demands  
for this year and next year will not be for wheat alone. If  
the war is still in progress after this year's harvest the  
demand may be quite as great for oats as for wheat, in fact  
with so much attention given to wheat it may pay us better  
to be growing oats than wheat as well as being safer for  
many parts of our country.There is bound to be a corresponding demand for  
meats, and bacon is a good export product. If war con-  
tinues long enough, the horse market is sure to feel the  
effects of it, to some extent, and indeed, all kinds of farm  
products of an exportable nature will advance in price.

The New Butter Law Requires

## Printed Wrappers

The Call Will Print them  
at the Lowest Prices

## PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block  
opposite Palace Hotel

where a full assortment of

CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and  
where will be served:

Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,

—Bullion of all Kinds—

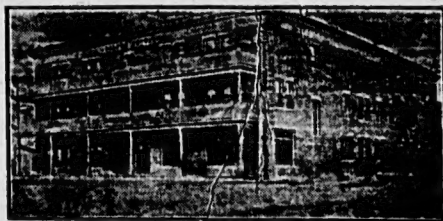
Ice Cream at all seasons

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The  
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

## BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and  
insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa,  
the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed  
farming.Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,  
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-  
munity.Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation  
Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely  
demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific  
Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years  
to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6%  
interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no  
water rental for first year. Assurances are also given in supplying  
stock in approved instances.This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on  
record. Get full particulars fromDepartment of Natural Resources,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA

## PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management

—Thoroughly Renovated—

The new managers will endeavor to give  
the travelling public first-class  
accommodationIs Your  
Insurance  
Premium  
Paid Up?Thomas Henderson  
Successor to McKie and Henderson  
REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

## LUMBER

We Carry a Complete Stock of  
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES  
and BUILDING MATERIAL.Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.  
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

## Go Fast or Slow

Just Phone 40 For Mike

All You Need Order is:

"Mike—Joy ride" Charlie is there with the auto and  
never, never looks behind."Mike—Got to get there"—Charlie there for any distance  
under a thousand miles."Mike—Cutter ride built for two"—Jimmy is just outside  
the door."Mike—Sleigh party."—Jimmie holds the ribbons and  
only sees the horses.

No matter what you want in livery or horse feed see

J. E. BROWN, ROY M. ALLEN



# SUPREME EFFORT OF GERMANY PROVED A COMPLETE FAILURE

SUCCESS OF TEUTONS DEPENDS UPON SHORT WAR

The Effective War Strength of the Fatherland is now on the Decline, while the Strength of the Allies is Shown to be Steadily on the Increase

Writing a short time ago, Col. F. N. Maude, C.B., gave some encouraging statistics to the pessimists who feared a German invasion of England, or who believed the wild tales about Germany having a great number of picked troops in reserve for the purpose of a final and successful assault upon the Allies' lines in Flanders, says the Mail and Empire. He showed conclusively that already Germany had put her best fighting men into the battle line, and that by no possibility could the lines of the Allies be subjected to such fierce attacks in future as they successfully repulsed in October. In other words, Germany has shot her bolt; she has made her extreme effort, and unless we are to assume that her enemies have been so stupid as to let her fight on her own terms, the crisis has been passed, and that ever desperate and bloody may be fighting before the end of the war is reached, the tide has already turned, and nothing but a miracle can save the German armies from utter destruction or unconditional surrender.

That the Allies have not been correspondingly weakened is plain enough. Leaving out of account the Belgian army, which is growing smaller each day, but is each day becoming more dangerous on account of the lessons that the war has taught, the remains that go to the present time France has not put more than half of her trained men in the field. Heroically as the British contingent is fighting, the truth is that it is but an advance guard. In four months there will be another million trained British soldiers at the front, and another million will be training. The reserves of the Allies have hardly been called upon, and as far as Russia is concerned, her resources in men are practically unlimited. If the war should last for ten years, at the end of that time the British, French and Russians would have under arms far more than they have at present. As we all know, the German military calculations were based on a short war. Already she has lost more men than any other nation ever lost in the longest war. Every day that passes sees her further from her goal.

As Col. Maude says, German statistics are not secret. The total population of Germany is in round numbers 68,000,000, of which almost exactly half are between the ages of 20 and 45. Of these, 24,000,000 males 17,000,000 are either less than 15 years old or more than 70, leaving 17,000,000 of age to bear arms. From this number again must be deducted the criminals, the maimed, the blind, the insane and others who are negligible as non-combatants. At the outbreak of the war the most sanguine estimate of fighting men was 10,000,000. Of these trained to bear arms by service with the colors was 4,300,000. There remained a similar number of trained men above the age of 45. At least 1,000,000 of the immediately available fighting force would be needed to work the railways, the arsenals, the dockyards, the equipment factories and other industries that are so important to the empire's soldiers of the line.

It is estimated, therefore, that the number that went to the front as far as trains would carry them was 2,500,000, of whom four-fifths went to Belgium and France, only 500,000 going to oppose the Russian advance, for at that time a good deal of reliance was placed upon Austria. This would leave about 1,000,000 trained men less than 45 years old in Germany about the end of the first month of war. This million would be formed into units to replace the wastage of war and into the new reserve for the eastern front, and when it was absorbed Germany's resources of trained men under 45 would be exhausted. That it was exhausted some time in September is clear from the fact that before October the Landstrum formations began to appear in Belgium, composed of men under 20 and more than 45. To suppose that Germany would send these untrained or immature troops to the front if she had better material is absurd. An official of the British army tells of the bravery of the German lads who faced the British, but they were moved down in heaps, and cannot be expected to have the fighting powers of grown men.

War's wastage is not to be calculated so precisely, but Colonel Maude says that he does not believe that in killed, wounded and prisoners Germany could have lost fewer than 1,500,000 men up to the beginning of November. Since then there has been much desperate and costly fighting, but if we assume that even up to the present time the German losses on both frontiers have been no more than he estimates at the beginning of the month, and if we assume the fact which he lays emphasis upon, that battlefield losses are the least in such campaigns as we have been witnessing, and that sickness and exhaustion supply an equal number, four of the remaining five millions of Germany's available men have been sent to the front, or will shortly be sent there. This leaves a bare 1,000,000 in reserve, in addition to the 2,000,000 men which it is estimated are fighting on both frontiers. Four-fifths of Germany's resources in men have been already squandered. France holds one-half of her strength in reserve. Neither Britain nor Russia has put more than one-tenth of her available men on the firing line. What chance can be made out, and how is it possible to believe that the war will last for another year?

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young woman (blushing)—Yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young woman (with more confidence)—It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match.

Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court.

## Wire in Warfare

It Stops Charging Troops and is Dangerous and Very Difficult to Overcome

When Joseph F. Glidden, a farmer of De Kalb, Ill., back in 1872, got the idea of making wire fences with barbs on them, he had no more harmful design than to teach horses, cattle and hogs, by the prickles they might receive, that wire fences were meant to keep them in or out.

When Uncle Sam, on Dec. 24, 1873, gave Farmer Glidden the Christmas gift of a patent on his new device, his idea was heralded to the world. The western prairies, with their lack of fencing materials, had tried single strands of wire, but they availed little, and the whole consumption of wire for fencing in 1874 was only 50 tons. Glidden's barbs made the cattle think, and the farmers soon saw their worth. In ten years the wire fences had increased 10,000 fold, and in ten years more its growth had been the foundation of the Wire Trust.

But Glidden reaped small reward from his invention. On February 29, 1894, when the United States Supreme Court upheld his claims, and he was able to collect royalty on all the fences that had been strung before. He lived 14 years to enjoy it, and died in his home town in 1906, at the age of 93.

Quite naturally, some animals enclosed by Glidden's fencing gashed themselves on the barbs. Just as naturally men and boys tried to climb over or under these fences and had their clothes and their flesh torn. These wounds upon man and beast and the suddenness with which Glidden's barbs halted all living things came to the attention of military men, and the barbed wire entanglements of which we now read almost every day in the war news, was born.

It may be said right here that soldiers who have been halted by wire entanglements while making a charge or manoeuvring for a new position say the devil never invented anything nastier. Bullets and bayonets make wounds that cause no suffering or that shock sensibility, but barbed wire shocks and annoys and gives no escape.

Possibilities seen by American military students in barbed wire were soon carried to the armies of Europe, and engineers in every country in the world were put to work devising means for using this new device. Natural forerunners of the barbed wire entanglements had been in use from the earliest times. Roman soldiers had defended their positions with abutments. They had held off their barbarian enemies by felling trees, sharpening the ends of the branches and massing them with their points turned away from the Eternal City. Fences—sharp pointed piles—had been planned for the front of armies for centuries. Their enemies to wound themselves against, or to halt the onrush of a charge till the piles could be removed or scaled.

Noably outside of the European armies now at war knows how they are using barbed wire entanglements or in what form they are building them for the engineers of each army are constantly devising new methods, and these new ideas are not divulged, even in times of peace. But the despatches till of cavalry and infantry running headlong into meshes of unyielding steel thorns that rouse the imagination to the horror of the wounds they inflict. One use for barbed wire that seems to be new, reported from Belgium. There certain roads that it was desirable to have passable to the people of the country were made impassable to an army by building zigzag fences from side to side. The peasant, going to market might pass by travelling slowly, but the war machine would be stopped. The wire is strung from post to post and fastened with staples. Then other wires are strung diagonally from posts at opposite corners, and crisscrossed again and again till a network as intricate as a bumble patch comes high enough from the earth to throw a horse or a man among the terrible steel thorns. The staples are not driven home, nor are the wires stretched. If the wire were taut they could be cut with a sword or bayonet blow. As they are constructed the wires give under the blow, and the only way that has been devised to get through an entanglement is to slip and cut each wire with nippers. These nippers are carried by soldiers now, but it is a long job to get through, for every wire must be cut at every post.—New York Times.

Cardiff claims the honor of enlisting the heaviest recruit for the Royal Garrison artillery. He is Police-Constable William Waite, of the railway police, and weighs only 10 lb. short of 20 st. He is an ex-N.C.O., and has served 21 years with the colors.

You have a large family to support, Mr. Finnegan?

Mr. Finnegan—Oh hov that, mum, an' if they don't all earn their own livin' Oi couldn't do it at all, at all.

## The Naval Service

Remarkable Demonstration of the Importance of Supreme Sea Power to Britain

Public opinion in Great Britain is beginning to realize the enormous value of the services rendered already in the war by the British navy. The Naval and Military Record remarks on the fearful anticipation which, in the few days before the war began, filled all the United Kingdom that British shipping would be ruined and supplies cut off.

"The most careful inquiry," said the Naval and Military Record, "tended to confirm this anticipation. It was felt that we dare not—so great were the risks—be optimistic. In the months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities a sub-committee of the committee of imperial defence considered in every detail the problem of how the people of the United Kingdom were to be fed during the war time. With the most expert evidence at their command, they came to the conclusion that the peril was a real one, and that the government ought to take precautionary measures in order to minimize it. One of the first acts of Mr. Asquith's administration, when war was inevitable, was to announce that the government itself would take 80 per cent. of the risk which shipping would run under the war conditions, which were then developing.

"A war risk office was immediately opened and a rate of 5 per cent. quoted. Day by day followed, and though it was known that several German cruisers were still at large, no news was reached of any loss. Gradually the confidence of shipowners and shippers was re-established. Private firms showed no hesitation in undertaking war risks at a lower rate than the government office. Within a few days the premium fell from five to four guineas, and eventually it was brought down to three guineas. Even at this figure underwriters were prepared to undercut the government office. British shipping, which was at first disorganized by the dramatic circumstances under which war occurred, has since been resuming its normal course. As a nation we may congratulate ourselves on the astounding victory which a supreme fleet won in insuring to us ample supplies of food and raw material without striking a blow. Never was so remarkable a demonstration given of the vital importance of sea power to a people who live by and on the sea. The navy opened up a pathway for British trade at the same time, and by the same process strangled the overseas trade of Germany."

"The Black Eagle will throw himself on the Cock, who will lose many feathers, but will strike back heroically with his spurs. He soon would be crushed were it not for the help of the Leopard and his claws."

"The Black Eagle will come from the country of Luther, will surprise the Cock from another side, and will invade the country of the Cock up to the middle of it."

"The White Eagle, coming from the North, will surprise the Black Eagle and the Cock, and will invade the country of the Antichrist from one end to another."

"The Black Eagle will see himself forced to liberate the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, and the Cock will pursue the Black Eagle into the country of the Antichrist to help the White Eagle."

"The battles fought up to then will be as nothing compared to those which will take place in the country of Luther, for the seven Angels will together pour in the fire of their censers on the impious Earth, which signifies that the Lamb will order the extermination of the race of Antichrist."

"When the Beast sees that he is lost he will turn round and for many months the beak of the White Eagle, the claws of the Leopard, and the spurs of the Cock will furiously strike at him."

"They will cross rivers over the bodies of the slain, and these, in places, will change the course of the waters. They will bury only the noble families, the leading commanders, and the princes, because to the carnage made by the armies will be joined the wholesale death of those who will die of hunger or the pest."

"The Antichrist will ask many times for peace, but the seven Angels who walk in front of the three Animals defending the Lamb have declared that victory will only be granted on the condition that the Antichrist be crushed like straw on the barn floor."

"The executors of the justice of the Lamb cannot stop fighting as long as the Antichrist possess soldiers to fight against them."

"That which makes the decrees of the Lamb so implacable is that the Antichrist has pretended to be a follower of Christ and to act in His Name, and if he does not perish the fruit of the Redeemer would be lost, and the doors of Hades would prevail against the Saviour."

"The fight which will take place where the Antichrist forges his armies will not be in any way a human right. This may be a reference to Essen, where the Krupp works are, and many authorities believe that the decisive battle may take place in Westphalia."

"The three Animals defending the Lamb will exterminate the last army of the Antichrist, but they will be forced to erect on the battlefield a pyre as large as a city, for the bodies of the slain will be so numerous that the countryside, as there will be mountains of the slain."

"The Antichrist will lose his crown and will die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but none of them will any longer possess fortresses, armies or vessels."

"(Obviously enough, the number coincides with the number of German states)."

"The White Eagle, by the order of St. Michael, will drive the Crescent from Europe and will install himself at Constantinople. Then will begin an era of peace and prosperity for the earth, and there will be no more wars, each nation being governed according to the rules of justice."

"There will no longer be Lutherans or Schismatics. The Lamb will reign, and the supreme happiness of humanity will begin. Happy will be those who, escaping the perils of that period, will be able to enjoy the fruit of the reign of the Lamb and of the purification of the world, which can only come after the defeat of the Antichrist."

A German dairyman and farmer personally applied to a Pueblo housekeeper for a transfer of her custom to himself.

I hear dot you haf a lot of drouble with dot dairyman of yours, he said.

—You gif me your custom, and dere will be no trouble.

Are you eggs always fresh? asked the dairyman.

Fresh! repeated the German, in an indignant tone. Let me dei you, madam, dot my hens never, never jay anything but fresh eggs.—Field and Farm.

EX-OFFICERS GET COMMISSIONS

British Army Council Will Provide Free Passage and an Allowance

The British army council has notified the Canadian government that any ex-officers of the British regular army or of the Territorial forces residing in Canada, under forty years of age, who have not yet joined the Canadian expeditionary forces can obtain temporary commissions in the British army. Free passage will be provided to England, and an allowance of £30 will be made for uniforms and £7 10 shillings for camp kit.

Rapid Firer Takes Place of Passenger on Side Car—Full Equipment

A novel form of motorcycle outfit with side car attachment has made its appearance in Ottawa. Where the extra passenger is wont to sit on the ordinary side car cycle the long slender black muzzie of a quick firer points forward in the direction in which the car travels. The machine is being demonstrated to the militia department, and it found effective for military purposes it is probable that a number of these motorcycle quick firers will be purchased for use overseas. It may become a very popular form of gift in the cause of the empire by wealthy Canadians who desire to show their loyalty in some concrete form. So far machine gun armored motor trucks have been popular. They are expensive, however, and require many men to operate, while the machine gun motorcycle is much less costly and requires only two men, while giving room for the carrying of lots of ammunition and spade, axe, pick and tools.

War in the Winter

Cold Weather May Prove Decisive Factor in the Struggle in Europe

It will not be long before General January and General February take the field in Europe, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that they should prove the decisive factors of the campaign. History affords many instances of the fate of empires being determined by cold or by storms. We all know that the Armies was defeated primarily because the Spanish seas encountered a terrific storm. Napoleon led 600,000 men into Russia and penetrated as far as Moscow in the dead of winter. Of this vast army, it is said that only 20,000 returned to France, the remainder either perishing of cold and hunger, falling prey to hovering Cossacks, or being captured and taken to Russian prisons. In 1672 the substantial heat of Italy thwarted Frederick Barbarossa, the conqueror of Rome, and he was bailed again by the rains at Alexandria. Before now Prussian generals have been enabled to win important victories on account of the cold weather. For instance, the Great Elector crossed a river on the ice and was thus in a position to cut off the Swedes from Königsburg. In 1741 Frederick the Great won the great victory at Mollwitz because the cold weather enabled him to rapidly advance his troops over a country that was impassable until the frost set in.

The weather is less apt to affect the war in France than the war in Prussia, for in Northern France and Belgium the average winter temperature is about 39 degrees Fahrenheit, with a minimum of about 5 degrees. So far the weather has been of almost unprecedented coldness, and should the winter months bear out the threat of the fall it will become impossible to dig trenches as rapidly as they have been dug in the past few months. Should one army drive the other out of the trenches it now occupies it may have it "on the run," unless trenches far in the rear of positions now held have been prepared in advance. In the eastern theatre of war the armies that are facing each other are not dug in. The men are fighting upon the surface of the earth, and this is the reason why battles in Prussia and Galicia are likely to be much more decisive than battles that result in an equal loss of life in France and Belgium.

On Germany's eastern frontier the cold weather will be of advantage to the Russians rather than to the defenders. Not only are the Russians as a whole used to colder weather than the Germans, but the frost will make it possible for them to advance in the great lake region, which in milder weather offers a formidable barrier to an invader. Continued cold weather in Prussia added to a decisive victory in the great battles now in progress would leave the road to Berlin almost open, and might bring the war to an end with dramatic suddenness. Another distinct advantage to the allies that winter will bring, whether it is unusually cold or unusually temperate, is that the Zeppelins will have a poor chance of crossing the English channel. Whether it is warm or cold the channel crossing in winter is always very rough, and frequently fogs blot out the view. In these circumstances Britain is not likely to have much to fear from the dirigible.

The theory is advanced by a military expert interviewed by the Washington Star that the Zeppelins are expected to perform a more important duty than the dropping of bombs, and especially when the weather is such that the transport of ammunition and supplies is made increasingly difficult by soft roads. His idea is that with the Zeppelins to carry supplies that could not be conveniently transported by other means, the German army will be able to move great masses of foot soldiers far in advance of their bases. However, the chief difficulty in the way up to the present has not been the danger of getting too far from a supply base, but of opposing the entrenched allies. It seems certain that both the Zeppelins and the aeroplanes will be less useful in winter, the one from the tempests that prevails through the winter months, and the other from the extreme cold of the higher altitudes.

Nor will artillery or rifle fire be so effective if the soldiers are obliged to use gloves. Freezing weather that makes digging of trenches with the hand impossible, and makes it difficult to dig trenches, will also make it impossible to bury the dead, and it will be necessary to cremate them. However, on the whole, the problem of sanitation will be easier. The greatest scourge of armies, typhus, will disappear with freezing weather, and though pneumonia will be more frequent, the mortality from sickness and uncleanliness wounds is likely to be greatly reduced. On the sea the odds will be in favor of the best seamen. In very rough weather the submarines are by no means so easily operated, and mines are apt to be exploded by the action of the huge waves. On the whole, it would appear that the allies have less reason to fear the Germans than they do for the effect of winter weather aloft or ashore.

Not the least of Canada's blessings is her neighbors," says a modest but penetrating publication of the Dominion. This sentiment, with another application, can be truthfully and heartily repeated on the other side of the line and may the time come when it shall be heartily and heartily repeated with unlimited application throughout the world. This will come and it is bound to come when among the nations of the earth armaments are abolished to make room for mutual respect, confidence and brotherly love.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE MACHINE GUN MOTOR CYCLE

Rapid Firer Takes Place of Passenger on Side Car—Full Equipment

A novel form of motorcycle outfit with side car attachment has made its appearance in Ottawa. Where the extra passenger is wont to sit on the ordinary side car cycle the long slender black muzzie of a quick firer points forward in the direction in which the car travels. The machine is being demonstrated to the militia department, and it found effective for military purposes it is probable that a number of these motorcycle quick firers will be purchased for use overseas. It may become a very popular form of gift in the cause of the empire by wealthy Canadians who desire to show their loyalty in some concrete form. So far machine gun armored motor trucks have been popular. They are expensive, however, and require many men to operate, while the machine gun motorcycle is much less costly and requires only two men, while giving room for the carrying of lots of ammunition and spade, axe, pick and tools.

War in the Winter

Cold Weather May Prove Decisive Factor in the Struggle in Europe

It will not be long before General January and General February take the field in Europe, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that they should prove the decisive factors of the campaign. History affords many instances of the fate of empires being determined by cold or by storms. We all know that the Armies was defeated primarily because the Spanish seas encountered a terrific storm. Napoleon led 600,000 men into Russia and penetrated as far as Moscow in the dead of winter. Of this vast army, it is said that only 20,000 returned to France, the remainder either perishing of cold and hunger, falling prey to hovering Cossacks, or being captured and taken to Russian prisons. In 1672 the substantial heat of Italy thwarted Frederick Barbarossa, the conqueror of Rome, and he was bailed again by the rains at Alexandria. Before now Prussian generals have been enabled to win important victories on account of the cold weather. For instance, the Great Elector crossed a river on the ice and was thus in a position to cut off the Swedes from Königsburg. In 1741 Frederick the Great won the great victory at Mollwitz because the cold weather enabled him to rapidly advance his troops over a country that was impassable until the frost set in.

The weather is less apt to affect the war in France than the war in Prussia, for in Northern France and Belgium the average winter temperature is about 39 degrees Fahrenheit, with a minimum of about 5 degrees. So far the weather has been of almost unprecedented coldness, and should the winter months bear out the threat of the fall it will become impossible to dig trenches as rapidly as they have been dug in the past few months. Should one army drive the other out of the trenches it now occupies it may have it "on the run," unless trenches far in the rear of positions now held have been prepared in advance. In the eastern theatre of war the armies that are facing each other are not dug in. The men are fighting upon the surface of the earth, and this is the reason why battles in Prussia and Galicia are likely to be much more decisive than battles that result in an equal loss of life in France and Belgium.

On Germany's eastern frontier the cold weather will be of advantage to the Russians rather than to the defenders. Not only are the Russians as a whole used to colder weather than the Germans, but the frost will make it possible for them to advance in the great lake region, which in milder weather offers a formidable barrier to an invader. Continued cold weather in Prussia added to a decisive victory in the great battles now in progress would leave the road to Berlin almost open, and might bring the war to an end with dramatic suddenness. Another distinct advantage to the allies that winter will bring, whether it is unusually cold or unusually temperate, is that the Zeppelins will have a poor chance of crossing the English channel. Whether it is warm or cold the channel crossing in winter is always very rough, and frequently fogs blot out the view. In these circumstances Britain is not likely to have much to fear from the dirigible.

The theory is advanced by a military expert interviewed by the Washington Star that the Zeppelins are expected to perform a more important duty than the dropping of bombs, and especially when the weather is such that the transport of ammunition and supplies is made increasingly difficult by soft roads. His idea is that with the Zeppelins to carry supplies that could not be conveniently transported by other means, the German army will be able to move great masses of foot soldiers far in advance of their bases. However, the chief difficulty in the way up to the present has not been the danger of getting too far from a supply base, but of opposing the entrenched allies. It seems certain that both the Zeppelins and the aeroplanes will be less useful in winter, the one from the tempests that prevails through the winter months, and the other from the extreme cold of the higher altitudes.

Nor will artillery or rifle fire be so effective if the soldiers are obliged to use gloves. Freezing weather that makes digging of trenches with the hand impossible, and makes it difficult to dig trenches, will also make it impossible to bury the dead, and it will be necessary to cremate them. However, on the whole, the problem of sanitation will be easier. The greatest scourge of armies, typhus, will disappear with freezing weather, and though pneumonia will be more frequent, the mortality from sickness and uncleanliness wounds is likely to be greatly reduced. On the sea the odds will be in favor of the best seamen. In very rough weather the submarines are by no means so easily operated, and mines are apt to be exploded by the action of the huge waves. On the whole, it would appear that the allies have less reason to fear the Germans than they do for the effect of winter weather aloft or ashore.

Not the least of Canada's blessings is her neighbors," says a modest but penetrating publication of the Dominion. This sentiment, with another application, can be truthfully and heartily repeated on the other side of the line and may the time come when it shall be heartily and heartily repeated with unlimited application throughout the world. This will come and it is bound to come when among the nations of the earth armaments are abolished to make room for mutual respect, confidence and brotherly love.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE MACHINE GUN MOTOR CYCLE

Rapid Firer Takes Place of Passenger on Side Car—Full Equipment

A novel form of motorcycle outfit with side car attachment has made its appearance in Ottawa. Where the extra passenger is wont to sit on the ordinary side car cycle the long slender black muzzie of a quick firer points forward in the direction in which the car travels. The machine is being demonstrated to the militia department, and it found effective for military purposes it is probable that a number of these motorcycle quick firers will be purchased for use overseas. It may become a very popular form of gift in the cause of the empire by wealthy Canadians who desire to show their loyalty in some concrete form. So far machine gun armored motor trucks have been popular. They are expensive, however, and require many men to operate, while the machine gun motorcycle is much less costly and requires only two men, while giving room for the carrying of lots of ammunition and spade, axe, pick and tools.

War in the Winter

Cold Weather May Prove Decisive Factor in the Struggle in Europe

It will not be long before General January and General February take the field in Europe, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that they should prove the decisive factors of the campaign. History affords many instances of the fate of empires being determined by cold or by storms. We all know that the Armies was defeated primarily because the Spanish seas encountered a terrific storm. Napoleon led 600,000 men into Russia and penetrated as far as Moscow in the dead of winter. Of this vast army, it is said that only 20,000 returned to France, the remainder either perishing of cold and hunger, falling prey to hovering Cossacks, or being captured and taken to Russian prisons. In 1672 the substantial heat of Italy thwarted Frederick Barbarossa, the conqueror of Rome, and he was bailed again by the rains at Alexandria. Before now Prussian generals have been enabled to win important victories on account of the cold weather. For instance, the Great Elector crossed a river on the ice and was thus in a position to cut off the Swedes from Königsburg. In 1741 Frederick the Great won the great victory at Mollwitz because the cold weather enabled him to rapidly advance his troops over a country that was impassable until the frost set in.

The weather is less apt to affect the war in France than the war in Prussia, for in Northern France and Belgium the average winter temperature is about 39 degrees Fahrenheit, with a minimum of about 5 degrees. So far the weather has been of almost unprecedented coldness, and should the winter months bear out the threat of the fall it will become impossible to dig trenches as rapidly as they have been dug in the past few months. Should one army drive the other out of the trenches it now occupies it may have it "on the run," unless trenches far in the rear of positions now held have been prepared in advance. In the eastern theatre of war the armies that are facing each other are not dug in. The men are fighting upon the surface of the earth, and this is the reason why battles in Prussia and Galicia are likely to be much more decisive than battles that result in an equal loss of life in France and Belgium.

On Germany's eastern frontier the cold weather will be of advantage to the Russians rather than to the defenders. Not only are the Russians as a whole used to colder weather than the Germans, but the frost will make it possible for them to advance in the great lake region, which in milder weather offers a formidable barrier to an invader. Continued cold weather in Prussia added to a decisive victory in the great battles now in progress would leave the road to Berlin almost open, and might bring the war to an end with dramatic suddenness. Another distinct advantage to the allies that winter will bring, whether it is unusually cold or unusually temperate, is that the Zeppelins will have a poor chance of crossing the English channel. Whether it is warm or cold the channel crossing in winter is always very rough, and frequently fogs blot out the view. In these circumstances Britain is not likely to have much to fear from the dirigible.

The theory is advanced by a military expert interviewed by the Washington Star that the Zeppelins are expected to perform a more important duty than the dropping of bombs, and especially when the weather is such that the transport of ammunition and supplies is made increasingly difficult by soft roads. His idea is that with the Zeppelins to carry supplies that could not be conveniently transported by other means, the German army will be able to move great masses of foot soldiers far in advance of their bases. However, the chief difficulty in the way up to the present has not been the danger of getting too far from a supply base, but of opposing the entrenched allies. It seems certain that both the Zeppelins and the aeroplanes will be less useful in winter, the one from the tempests that prevails through the winter months, and the other from the extreme cold of the higher altitudes.

Nor will artillery or rifle fire be so effective if the soldiers are obliged to use gloves. Freezing weather that makes digging of trenches with the hand impossible, and makes it difficult to dig trenches, will also make it impossible to bury the dead, and it will be necessary to cremate them. However, on the whole, the problem of sanitation will be easier. The greatest scourge of armies, typhus, will disappear with freezing weather, and though pneumonia will be more frequent, the mortality from sickness and uncleanliness wounds is likely to be greatly reduced. On the sea the odds will be in favor of the best seamen. In very rough weather the submarines are by no means so easily operated, and mines are apt to be exploded by the action of the huge waves. On the whole, it would appear that the allies have less reason to fear the Germans than they do for the effect of winter weather aloft or ashore.

Not the least of Canada's blessings is her neighbors," says a modest but penetrating publication of the Dominion. This sentiment, with another application, can be truthfully and heartily repeated on the other side of the line and may the time come when it shall be heartily and heartily repeated with unlimited application throughout the world. This will come and it is bound to come when among the nations of the earth armaments are abolished to make room for mutual respect, confidence and brotherly love.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE MACHINE GUN MOTOR CYCLE

Rapid Firer Takes Place of Passenger on Side Car—Full Equipment

A novel form of motorcycle outfit with side car attachment has made its appearance in Ottawa. Where the extra passenger is wont to sit on the ordinary side car cycle the long slender black muzzie of a quick firer points forward in the direction in which the car travels. The machine is being demonstrated to the militia department, and it found effective for military purposes it is probable that a number of these motorcycle quick firers will be purchased for use overseas. It may become a very popular form of gift in the cause of the empire by wealthy Canadians who desire to show their loyalty in some concrete form. So far machine gun armored motor trucks have been popular. They are expensive, however, and require many men to operate, while the machine gun motorcycle is much less costly and requires only two men, while giving room for the carrying of lots of ammunition and spade, axe, pick and tools.

## War Predicted In all Details

Crossing of Rivers on Bodies of the Slain is Described, With the Final Battle

In a publication called "Omens of the Great War," the following remarkable allegory, written by Brother Johannes, three hundred years ago, appears. In deciphering the allegory, it must be remembered that:

France is represented by a Cock.

England by a Leopard.

Russia by a White Eagle.

Germany by a Black Eagle.

Austria by the "Other Eagle."

The Lamb stands for justice, mercy and truth.

Towards the year 2000 the Antichrist will manifest himself. His army will surpass in numbers all that can be imagined.

There will be Christians among the legions, and there will be Mahometans and savage soldiers among the defenders of the Lamb.

For the first time the Lamb will be all red. There will not be a single spot in the Christian world that will not be red, and red will be the Heavens, the Earth, the Waters, and even the Air, for blood will flow in the domains of the four elements at once.

The Black Eagle will throw himself on the Cock, who will lose many feathers, but will strike back heroically with his spurs. He soon would be crushed were it not for the help of the Leopard and his claws.

The Black Eagle will come from the country of Luther, will surprise the Cock from another side, and will invade the country of the Cock up to the middle of it.

The White Eagle, coming from the North, will surprise the Black Eagle and the Cock, and will invade the country of the Antichrist from one end to another.

The Black Eagle will see himself forced to liberate the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, and the Cock will pursue the Black Eagle into the country of the Antichrist to help the White Eagle.

The battles fought up to then will be as nothing compared to those which will take place in the country of Luther, for the seven Angels will together pour in the fire of their censers on the impious Earth, which signifies that the Lamb



## RATEPAYER ONCE MORE

(The CALL is not responsible for the opinions of Correspondents)

Editor CALL:—

I welcome the criticisms offered by your correspondent "Small Ratepayer." His letter comes as a pleasing addition to the correspondence now going on in your columns and although he is in error on several points I am glad that at last the people of Gleichen are waking up to the fact that there are municipal problems which concern them deeply. The more view points we have expressed the sooner we shall arrive at a clear understanding of facts.

There is at present no Board of Trade in Gleichen and of course no secretary, paid or otherwise. Hence his request that the paid secretary answer the accusations made against him by myself cannot be complied with. I am unaware that I have made any accusations against the Board of Trade but if "Small Ratepayer" reads closely some of my former letters he will see that I repeatedly make appeals for the organization of a good live board of trade to deal with the problems that confront us.

Now as to the question regarding taxes I shall endeavor as far as possible to answer him.

I wonder how "Small Ratepayer" would like to reside in Stettler. A year or so ago the ratepayers there were paying 71 mills on the dollar. Indeed, so bad did things become that the council, through their member in the local legislature, had a special act passed enabling them to revert to the system of taxation in force before the passing of the single tax act. It is an admitted fact by the members of the Provincial House that single tax works a considerable hardship on the older towns in the province. It stands to reason that in a town the size of Gleichen where lots have been held by their owners for ten, twenty or perhaps thirty years, where speculative prices have never prevailed, that these owners will feel reluctant to continue the increased taxes on lots which have long ago eaten up in taxes more than the price paid for them in the first place.

Many lots have reverted to the town and a good many more will revert. Owing to present conditions these lots are unsaleable and as they are no longer revenue producers they are a detriment to the town, while the revenue still needed to run the town remains the same and the burden of providing for the deficit thus caused falls upon the remaining taxpayers. It will thus be seen that instead of a reduction of taxation the rates are going to increase steadily. Now right here is a problem that has to be faced very soon. A Board of Trade can help very largely by taking steps to see that the town does not become decadent. Could we but maintain the population steadily around the thousand mark there would be no difficulty in preventing an increase in taxes and if the town grew above this mark there would be a decided decrease of taxes and a good deal more prosperity for the merchants.

Another contributory factor to the present high mill rate is the fact that we have a very small assessable area. Our total assessable at the present amounts to \$330,000. Compare this with Bassano for instance. Bassano's assessment totals \$1,500,000.00 Yet with almost five times the assessment that we have their mill rate is 19 mills.

The population is almost the same in both towns, but it can be readily seen that under the working of the single tax the townspeople there will have in a year or two a much heavier burden to bear.

Their natural resources are not nearly so good as Gleichen's so Small Ratepayer should cheer up and instead of thinking of his own small worries take heart from the fact that many other towns are likely to be a whole lot worse than we are.

With the knowledge of the desirability of having a Board of Trade,

# HALL'S BIG SALE

## The Most Talked of Event In Gleichen!

The Success of a Store or a Sale Depends upon how it serves the people--The Values it gives--upon that--and that only. The Record Breaking Crowds--Pleased Faces and Contented Expressions tell the story here. The people do appreciate the values given them--The bargains offered. Rarely do the Gleichen people get such an opportunity and right at a time of the year when you need the goods most.

## JUST THINK what this Sale Means to you AT THESE PRICES

\$3.00 Waists NOW 55c.	Childrens 65c. Underwear 33c.	Men's \$2.00 Shoes \$2.95	Men's \$1.50 Wool Un- derwear .95	Men's 30c. Hose 19c.	Ladies 75c. Underwear 45c.
Victory after victory has attended this Monster Sale during the past week and it preparation on our part and anticipation on yours counts for anything the remaining days are sure to be the greatest of all.		Men's 50c. Neckwear 25c.	Ladies 40c. Hose 25c.	All the goods are not shown at one time. It is impossible new lots are constantly being added--and it is only by coming every day while the sale lasts that you are sure not to miss some of the very best bargains offered	
		Ladies \$2.00 House Dresses \$1.25	Men's \$1.00 Underwear 55c.		

It has been said that Napoleon's presence on a field of battle was equal to forty thousand men. It is as impossible to compare this monster Clearing Sale with the ordinary every day sale held at the ordinary store as to compare Napoleon with the ordinary soldier. - - -

Look For  
The Big  
SIGNS

**S. A. HALL**  
**General Merchant**  
GLEICHEN, . ALBERTA

Railroad  
Fare Paid  
On \$25.00  
Purchases

which he seems to have, let him get busy and help organize a Board of Trade which would do its utmost to advertise and build up Gleichen, the town which has proved its stability through good times and bad. He says that he has lived happily here and made money so it is up to him to reciprocate by doing something for the town which has done so much for him.

RATEPAYER.

### Bassano Jrs. to Play The Gleichen Jrs. on Friday Evening

Tomorrow night—Friday, January 15th—the Gleichen and Bassano junior teams are to play a match on the Gleichen rink at 8 o'clock.

From reports Bassano has a very strong team, but the Gleichen boys are most hopeful and will do their utmost to put up a good game and are in hopes that they will be able to off-set the mistakes made by the seniors.

Their success with the Strathmore juniors on New Year's afternoon is sure to draw a big crowd for the match and no doubt the Bassano boys will bring along a lot of boosters with them.

### Liberal Meeting and Convention

A meeting of the Gleichen District Liberal Association is to be held in the Opera House at 8 p.m. on Friday, January 22nd, for the purpose of re-organizing the association and selecting delegates to attend a convention to be held in Paget Hall, Calgary, on Thursday, January 28th. At this convention it is proposed to select a candidate to contest this riding as member for the House of Commons in the next Dominion election whenever that may be. A big attendance is requested at the local meeting of all Liberals as other important matters are expected to come before the meeting in which all will be interested.

### Standard and Craigantler

The Colonization Club held a meeting in the Standard hall on Tuesday of last week for the purpose of electing officers for 1915. There was a good attendance of members present and after duly electing the officers many interesting subjects were discussed that should prove beneficial to this district. Perhaps one of the most interesting announcements made was that already the club had 72 members and from the enthusiasm shown it is fully expected that the number will be largely increased in the very near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Twogood of Chancellor are happy recipients of a handsome boy on January 7th, weighing nine and one-half pounds.

The people of this district would be at ease if some of our fire-side critics would tell how long it will take the Kaiser to beat the allies.

### Gleichen Grain Market

Yesterday—Wednesday—wheat reached the highest point known in Gleichen \$1.18½ on track and \$1.13 at the elevators. One of our most prominent grain men predicts that by January 25th wheat at Gleichen will bring \$1.25, he expresses the opinion that shortly after that date the price will decline for a time.

SPRING WHEAT

1 Northern	.....\$1.13
2 Northern	.....1.10
3 Northern	.....1.05
4 Northern	.....1.01
5 Northern	......96
6 Northern	......91
Feed	......86
2 C.W. Oats	......45
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	......38
Malting Barley	......55
3 Barley	......51
4 Barley	......50
Feed	......48
1 Nor West Flax	.....\$1.26
2 Can West	..... 1.23
3	..... 1.06